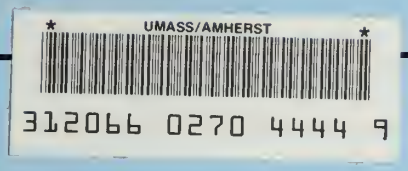

MASSACHUSETTS BIRTHS 1995:

BRIEFING PACKET FOR

THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health

January 1997

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Executive Summary

SUMMARY

Number of Births

In 1995, 81,562 infants were born to women residing in Massachusetts, a 12.4% increase in the number of births since 1980, but an 11.8% decrease since 1990.

Racial and Ethnic Distribution of Births

In 1995, over 77% of Massachusetts births were to white non-Hispanic mothers. Hispanic women accounted for 9.9% of all births, black non-Hispanic women accounted for 7.2% of all births, and Asian women accounted for 4.2% of all births.

Birth Rates

For every 1,000 Massachusetts women age 15-44, 56.2 births occurred in 1995. This was a 9.5% decrease since 1990. The Massachusetts birth rate was 14.3% below the US rate of 65.6 births per 1,000 women age 15-44.

In 1995, 29.2 live births occurred for every 1,000 females ages 15-19, a 17.5% decrease since 1990. This rate was 49% below the national teen birth rate of 56.9.

In 1995, the age-specific birth rates were highest for 30-34 year old and 25-29 year old mothers, 101.3 and 91.0 births per 1,000 women, respectively. The birth rates for women age 30 and over increased in 1995 as they have throughout the 1990s. The age groups with the largest increase in birth rate were women age 35-39, a 3.6% increase; and women age 40-44, a 12.2% increase. In 1995, the Massachusetts birth rate for women age 30-44 surpassed the rate for women younger than age 30, 52.3 births per 1,000 vs. 52.2.

Infant Mortality Rates

The 1995 Massachusetts infant mortality rate (IMR) was 5.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, a marked decrease of 15% from the 1994 rate and the lowest IMR ever recorded in Massachusetts. This rate was 32% below the 1995 US preliminary rate of 7.5.

Between 1980 and 1995, the overall infant mortality rate decreased by 50.5%; for infants born to white women, 52.0%; and for infants born to black women, 44.6%. From 1990 to 1995, the overall infant mortality rate decreased 27.1%.

In 1995, 419 infant deaths occurred among Massachusetts residents, a decline of 80 infant deaths from 1994. Some of this decline is due to a 2.6% decrease in the number of births.

Infants born to black non-Hispanic mothers continue to have the highest IMR, 11.1. This represents a decrease of 11.9% from 1994, but it is still substantially higher (2.5 times) than the IMR for white non-Hispanic infants.

In 1995, the IMR for Hispanics was 7.2 per 1,000 live births, representing a 5.3% decline over the 1994 rate. Infants born to Hispanic mothers have a higher IMR than infants born to white non-Hispanic mothers, and they have a lower rate than infants born to black non-Hispanic mothers. The 1995 IMR of 7.2 for Hispanic infants is 64% above the white non-Hispanic rate and 35% below the black non-Hispanic rate.

For the first time since 1990, infants born to Asian mothers did not have the lowest rate of infant mortality compared to the other race/ethnicity groups. The Asian IMR was 5.5 deaths per 1,000 live births, 25% higher than the white non-Hispanic rate. (This also represents an increase of 130% over the 1994 rate for Asians. However, caution should be used when interpreting the 1994-1995 Asian infant mortality rate difference because it was based on a relatively small number of deaths: 8 in 1994 and 19 in 1995.)

None of the 30 largest cities and towns had an infant mortality rate in excess of 10 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1995, compared to four communities in 1994 and three in 1993. In 1995, the infant mortality rates were highest in: Haverhill, 9.3 deaths per 1,000 live births (8 deaths); Malden 8.9 (7 deaths); New Bedford 8.9 (11 deaths); and Worcester 8.8 (21 deaths). Because of the relatively small number of neonatal and infant deaths, mortality rates in many individual communities should be interpreted with caution. Only two communities had more than 20 infant deaths in 1995: Boston (54 infant deaths, an IMR of 6.7 compared to 9.1 in 1994) and Worcester (21 deaths, an IMR of 8.8 compared to 12.1 in 1994).

The overall leading causes of infant death were conditions arising in the perinatal period (209 deaths) and congenital anomalies (97 deaths). Other causes of infant death were: sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS, 33 deaths) and homicide (3 deaths). The number of deaths from SIDS declined from 58 in 1994 to 33 in 1995 while the number of homicide deaths remained constant. The number of infant deaths from respiratory causes originating in the perinatal period declined from 69 to 49. In addition, there was a 7% decline in the number of congenital anomaly deaths between 1994 and 1995.

Adequacy of Prenatal Care

In 1995, the percentage of women receiving adequate prenatal care was 84.2%, virtually the same as in 1994, 84.3%. For a woman to be included in the adequate prenatal care category, she must have begun prenatal care during her first three months of pregnancy and have received at least nine prenatal care visits (or fewer for a pre-term delivery). Adequacy of prenatal care, like infant mortality, varied among racial and ethnic groups. White non-Hispanic women had the highest percentage of adequate prenatal care: 87.5%. The percentage of black non-Hispanic women receiving adequate prenatal care was 70.8% and the percentage of Hispanic women was 71.8%. The percentage of all Asian women with adequate prenatal care was 78.7%. Cambodian women, however, had the lowest percentage of adequate prenatal care, 58.8%.

Adequacy of prenatal care also varied among the 30 largest Massachusetts communities. In 1994, over 90% of the women in Brookline, Framingham, Newton, Peabody, and Weymouth received adequate prenatal care, but less than 70% of the women in Brockton, Holyoke, Lawrence, and Springfield did so.

Another measure of access to prenatal care is the percentage of women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancy. A higher percentage of Massachusetts women received prenatal care in the first trimester compared to the US as a whole: 89.3% versus 81.2%.

Low Birthweight and Prematurity

In 1995, 6.3% (5,174) of infants born to Massachusetts women were low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds). This is a slight decrease from the 1994 figure of 6.4% low birthweight. The low birthweight rate in Massachusetts was 14% below the national figure of 7.3%.

The proportion of low birthweight infants varied by mother's race and ethnicity. Black non-Hispanic women had the highest proportion of low birthweight infants: 11.7%. Hispanic mothers delivered 7.4% low birthweight infants; white non-Hispanic mothers delivered 5.7% low birthweight infants; and Asian mothers, 6.8% low birthweight infants. The Massachusetts low birthweight rate for black non-Hispanic women was lower than the US rate for all Black women, 13.0%.

The rate of low birthweight for Massachusetts Hispanic women (7.4%) was higher than the corresponding US rate of 6.3%. This may be due to differences in the composition of the Hispanic population in Massachusetts and the nation as a whole. In Massachusetts, the Hispanic population is composed mainly of Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and Central Americans. The US Hispanic population has a much greater percentage of Mexicans and Cubans who have relatively low rates of low birthweight. It should be noted that the Massachusetts low birthweight rate for Puerto Ricans, 9.1%, was the same as the US Puerto Rican low birthweight percentage in 1995.

In 1995, 7.9% (6,437) of infants born to Massachusetts resident women were preterm (premature) - infants born before the mother had completed the 37th week of pregnancy. A normal gestation age infant is defined as a baby delivered between the completion of the 37th and 42nd week of pregnancy. In 1995, 90.8% of infants were born at normal gestational age.

Cesarean Sections

In 1995, cesarean section was the method of delivery for 20.7% of the 1995 births in Massachusetts maternity care facilities (regardless of mother's state of residence) in contrast to 22.5% of the 1990 births. (Calculations are based on births with known method of delivery.) The lowest rates of cesarean section deliveries were at the following hospitals: Burbank Hospital (Fitchburg--maternity services closed June 2, 1995), 12.4%; Tobey Hospital (Wareham) and Waltham/Weston Hospital, 12.9%. (The name of this facility was changed to Deaconess/Waltham Hospital in Aprim 1995. In this report, the name, Waltham/Weston Hospital, is used.) In 1995, no hospital reported cesarean section as the method of delivery for 30% or more of its births for the second straight year. Seven hospitals had cesarean section delivery rates of 25% or more. In 1995, among women with a previous Cesarean section, 31.6% (2,817) had a vaginal birth after Cesarean delivery (VBAC). In 1994 the VBAC rate was 30.2%; in 1993, the VBAC rate was 27.4%; in 1992, 24.8%; in 1991, 24.1%; in 1990, 22.3%; and in 1989, 21.0%.

Highlights

1995 Birth Data
Massachusetts & U.S.

	MA	US
Fertility Rate*	56.2	65.6
Teen Birth Rate*	29.2	56.9
% Prenatal Care-1st Tri.	89.3	81.2
% Low Birthweight	6.3	7.3
Infant Mortality Rate*	5.1	7.5
White IMR*	4.7	6.3
Black IMR*	10.3	14.9

MA DPH BHSR&E

* per 1,000 live births

Compared to the US, Massachusetts has:

- 32% lower infant mortality rate
- 49% lower teen birth rate
- 14% lower low birth weight rate
- 10% higher level of early access to prenatal care

Massachusetts Births
Changes from 1989-1995

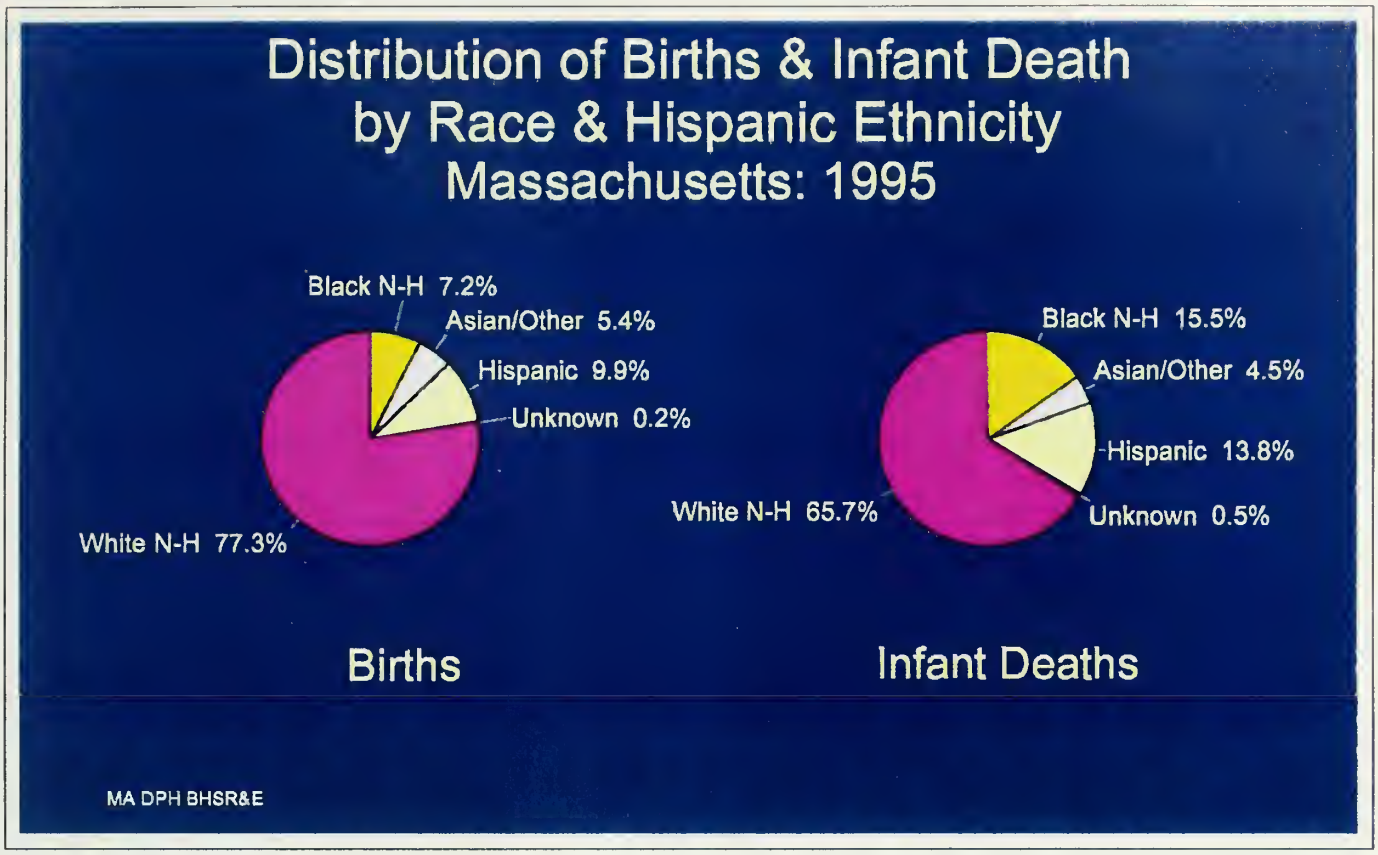
	1995	% Change 1989-95
Births	81,562	-10.7
Fertility Rate*	56.2	-11.9
Teen Birth Rate*	29.2	-23.2
% Low Birthweight	6.3	6.8
Infant Mortality Rate*	5.1	-32.9
White N-H IMR*	4.4	-33.3
Black N-H IMR*	11.1	-41.0
Hispanic IMR*	7.2	-16.3
Adequate Prenatal Care	84.2	6.9

MA DPH BHSR&E

* per 1,000 live births

Since 1989 in Massachusetts:

- 11% increase in births
- 7% improvement in adequacy of prenatal care
- 23% decline in teen birth rate
- 33% decrease in infant mortality rate

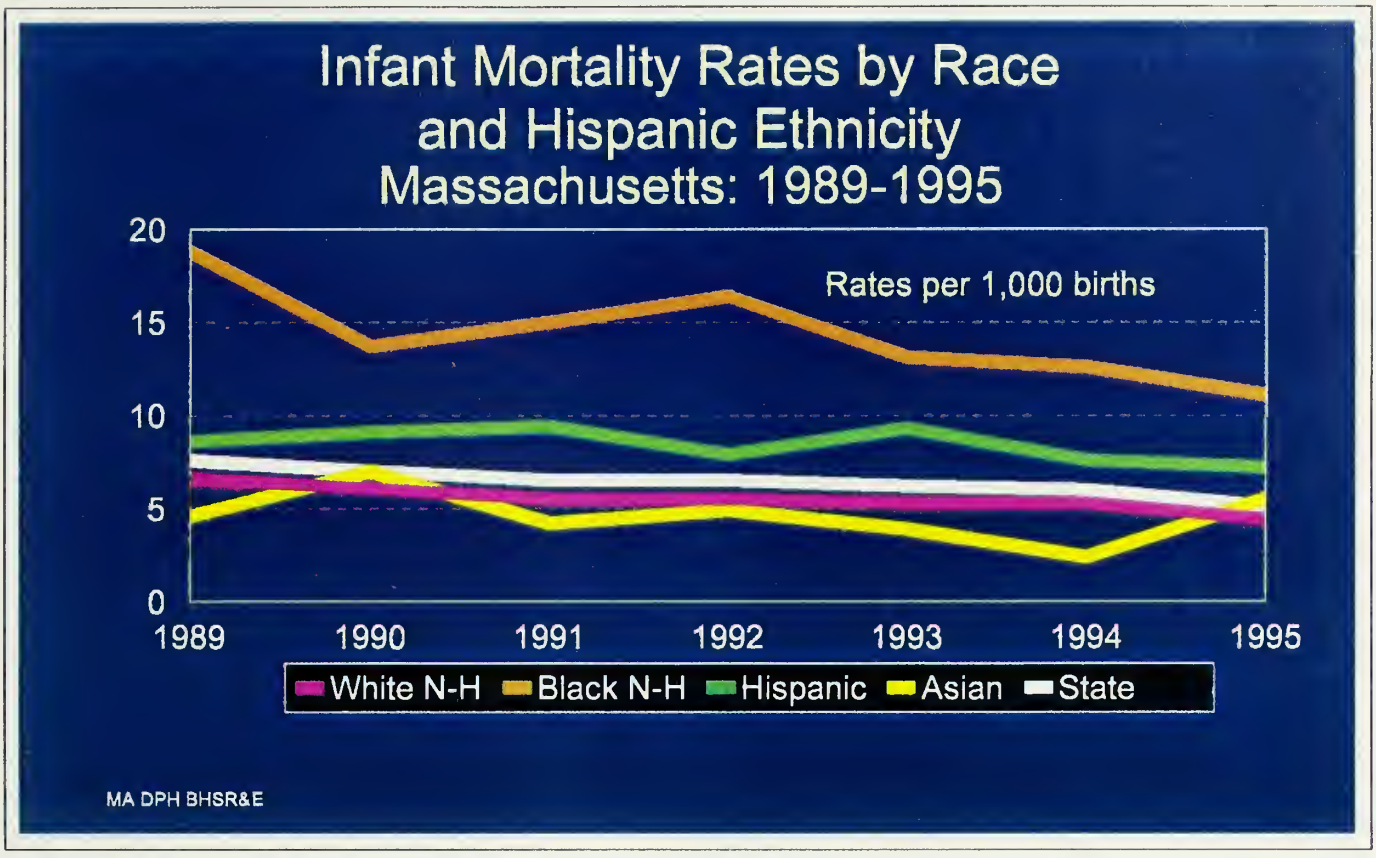


More than 77% of births were to white non-Hispanics women, while only 66% of infant deaths occurred in this group.

Black women accounted for 7% of births, but 16% of deaths were to Black infants.

Hispanic women accounted for 10% of births, while 14% of deaths were to Hispanic infants.

Asian women accounted for approximately 5% of births and infant deaths.



Since 1989 the infant mortality rates heve declined:

41% for Black non-Hispanic infants
33% for White non-Hispanic infants
16% for Hispanic infants

Highest IMRs for Largest MA Cities

	1994		1995	
	#	Rate	#	Rate
MA	499	6.0	419	5.1
Haverhill	4	nc	8	9.3
Malden	2	nc	7	8.9
New Bedford	12	8.5	11	8.9
Worcester	30	12.1	21	8.8
Peabody	1	nc	5	8.3
Somerville	8	7.9	10	8.1
Lynn	15	10.6	10	7.8
Springfield	30	11.0	18	7.7
Boston	77	9.1	54	6.7

MA DPH BHSR&E

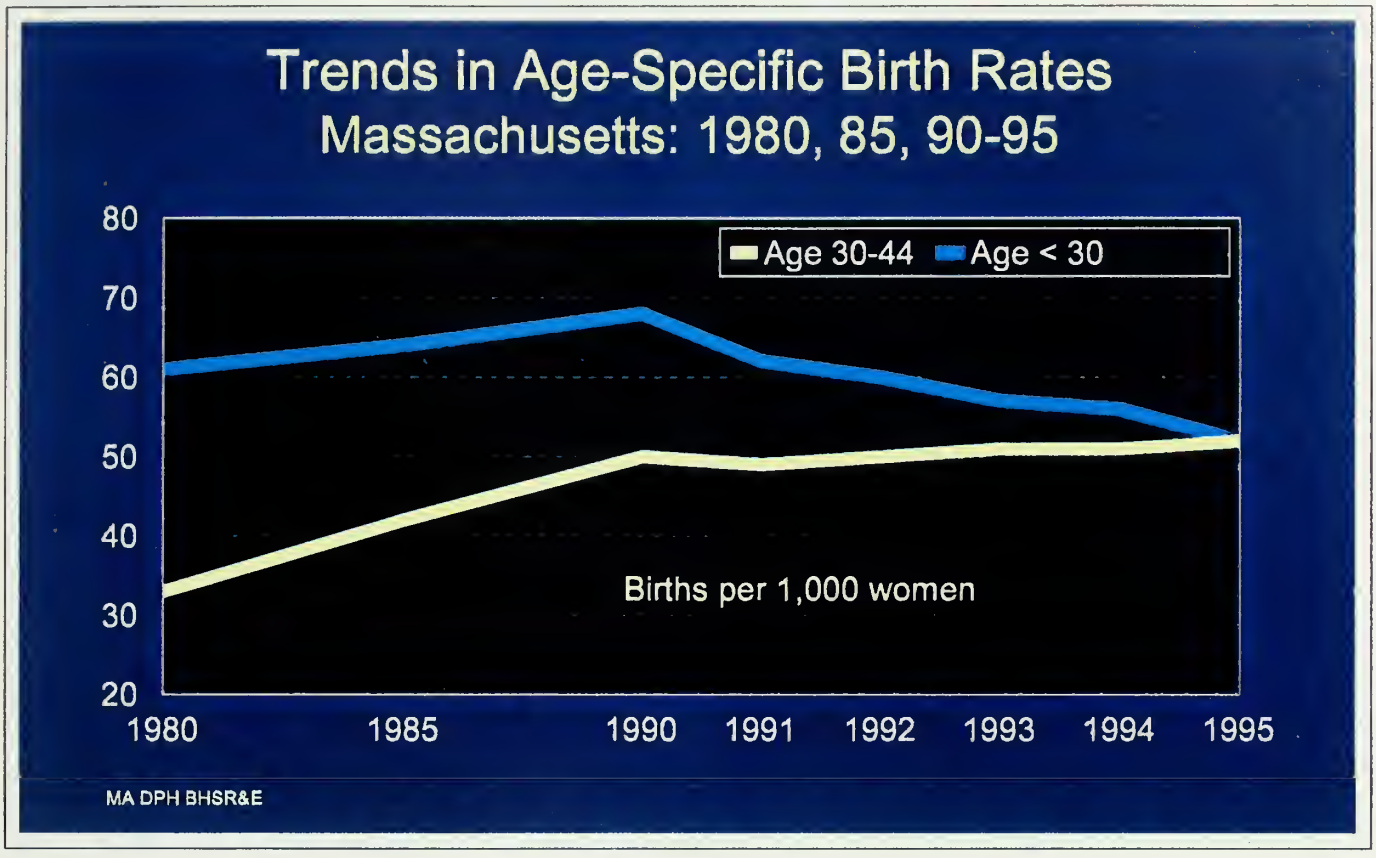
rate per 1,000 births

No community had an infant mortality rate greater than 10 deaths/1,000 births.

The communities with the highest IMRs were:

Haverhill (9.3)
Malden (8.9)
New Bedford (8.9)

The 1995 Boston IMR of 6.7 was 26% lower than the previous year.



The birth rate for women age 30 and above was higher than the birth rate for women under the age of 30.

Age-Specific and Crude Birth Rates
Massachusetts: 1994 & 95

	1994		1995		
Mother's Age	Births	Rate	Births	Rate	% Change
Under 15	155	1.4	117	1.1	-21.4
15-19	6,412	31.2	5,990	29.2	-6.4
20-24	13,849	59.2	12,742	56.0	-5.4
25-29	24,068	95.4	22,346	91.0	-4.6
30-34	26,168	99.4	26,402	101.3	1.9
35-39	11,249	43.8	11,803	45.4	3.6
40-44	1,797	7.4	2,063	8.3	12.2
45+	60	NC	97	NC	NC
Birth Rate (15-44)	83,543	57.4	81,346	56.2	-2.1
Crude Birth Rate	83,758	13.7	81,562	13.3	-2.9

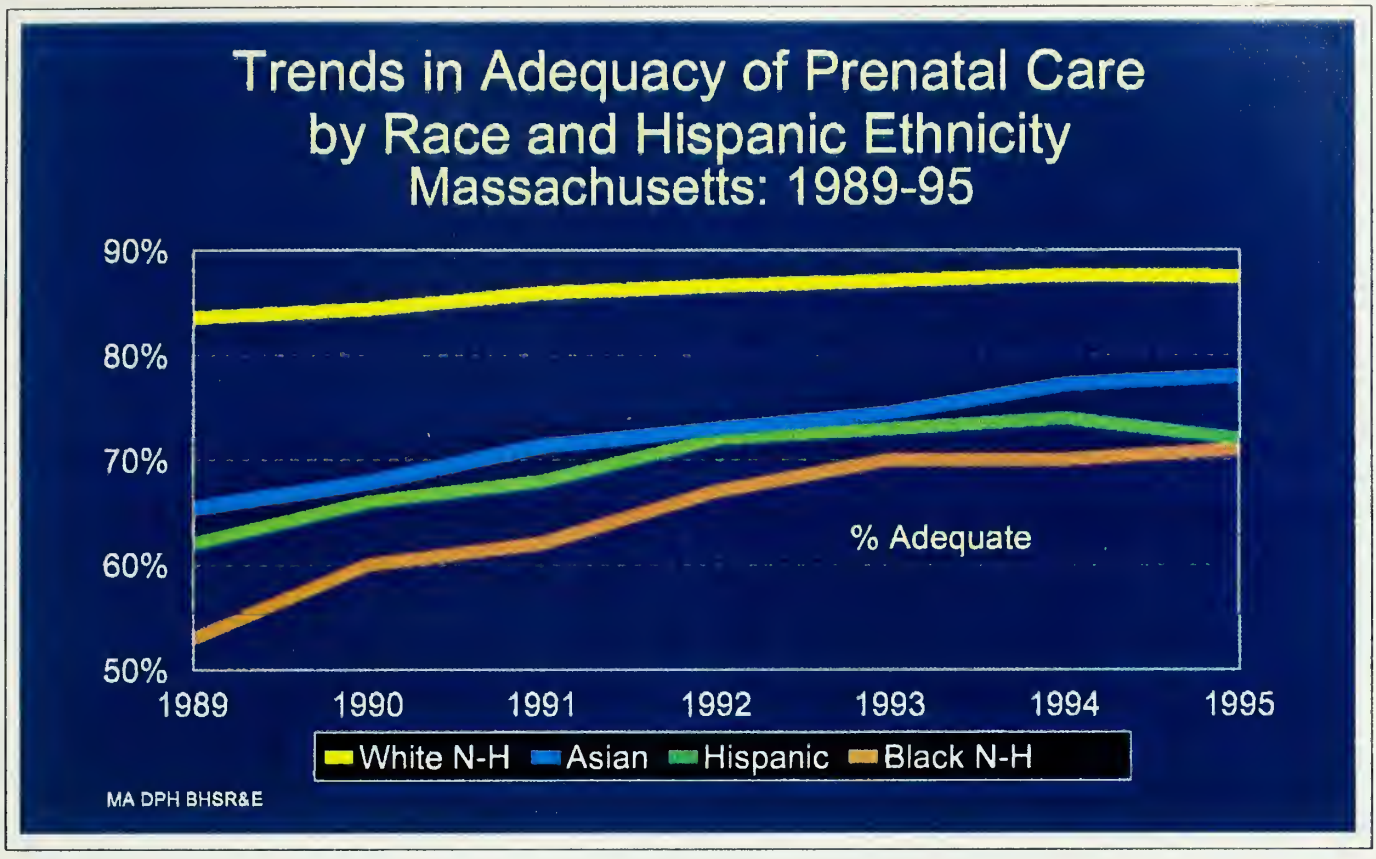
MA DPH BHSR&E

The birth rates declined for all age groups under age 30 and increased for all age groups age 30 and above.

The largest decline in birth rates was among teenagers.

The largest increase in the birth rate was in the 40-44 year age group.

Almost 100 women age 45 and above gave birth in 1995.

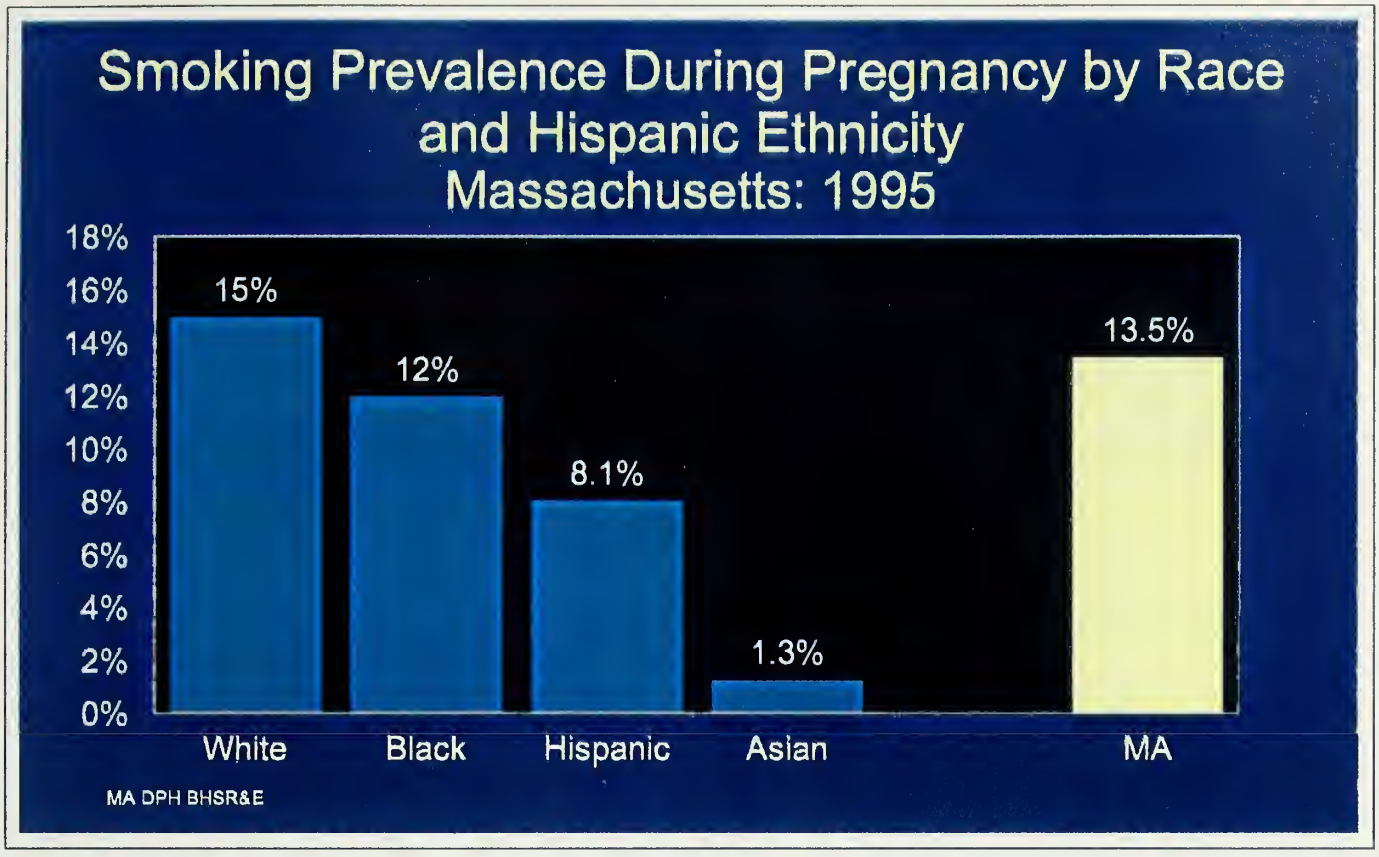


Groups with better prenatal care than the state average were:

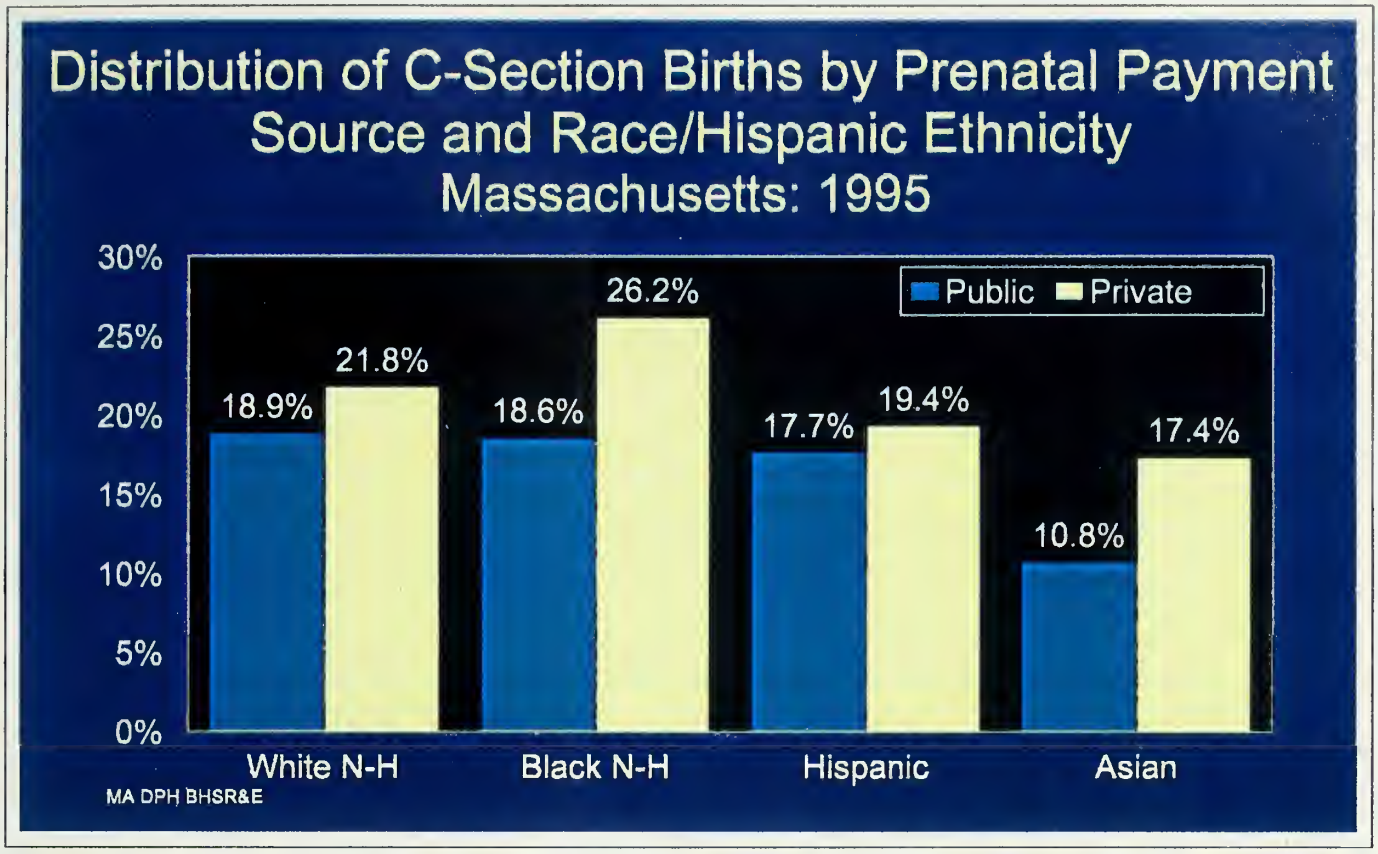
- first-time mothers
- older mothers

Groups with poorer prenatal care than the state average were:

- teens
- unmarried women
- smokers
- foreign born mothers
- poorly educated mothers



White non-Hispanic mothers had the highest smoking rate during pregnancy (15%), followed by Black non-Hispanics (12%), Hispanics (8%), and Asian mothers (1%) with the lowest smoking rate.



Women with private insurance had higher cesarean section delivery rates than women whose prenatal care was publicly financed.

Cesarean section delivery rates are similar for white, Black and Hispanic mothers, and lower for Asian mothers.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS

- FAMILY PLANNING
- CHALLENGE FUND - ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS
- PREGNANT AND PARENTING SUPPORT PROGRAMS
- HEALTHY START
- WIC (WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN NUTRITION PROGRAM)
- COMPREHENSIVE PRENATAL AND PEDIATRIC PRIMARY CARE PROGRAMS
- SMOKING CESSATION PROGRAMS
- SCHOOL-BASED AND SCHOOL LINKED PROGRAMS
- CHILDHOOD LEAD PREVENTION PROGRAM
- IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM
- GROWTH AND NUTRITION PROGRAM
- EARLY INTERVENTION PROGRAM
- CASE MANAGEMENT FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM
- HIV/AIDS EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHANGES

- REDUCE FINANCIAL BARRIERS (e.g. HEALTHY START)
- INCREASE OUTREACH (e.g. HEALTHY START, TOLL-FREE HOTLINE, PREGNANT AND PARENTING SUPPORT PROGRAMS, etc.)
- INCREASE PROVIDER AVAILABILITY (e.g. MEDICAID FEE INCREASES, STATE LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM, NURSE MIDWIFE AND OUTREACH WORKER TRAINING, etc.)
- STANDARD SETTING VIA HOSPITAL REGULATIONS (e.g. LICENSE LEVELS OF CARE AT BIRTH HOSPITALS)
- DPH AND DMA COLLABORATION
- STATEWIDE INFANT MORTALITY TASK FORCE
- PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS (e.g. "BACK TO SLEEP", HIV/AIDS PREVENTION, etc.)
- DATA, EVALUATION AND SURVEILLANCE; LINKING ANALYSIS AND ACTION DATA
- COMMUNITY COALITIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (e.g. CHALLENGE FUND, CHNA's, etc.)

Detailed city and town tables

Resident Birth Characteristics: 30 Largest Municipalities, Massachusetts: 1995 [1,2]

Municipality	Rank	Population	Crude Birth rate[3]	Mother's Race and Ethnicity				Very Low Birthweight (<1500 gms.)	Low Birthweight (<2500 gms.)
				White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Other[4]		
				%	%	%	%	%	%
STATE TOTAL		6,127,719	13.3	77.3	7.2	9.9	5.4	1.2	6.3
ARLINGTON	28	43,587	13.2	87.0	1.6	2.6	8.0	1.0	4.7
BARNSTABLE	26	44,671	10.5	88.9	3.8	2.6	4.5	--[5]	4.7
BOSTON	1	594,000	13.5	34.5	35.6	20.5	9.1	2.0	8.7
BROCKTON	8	89,329	15.8	55.9	21.6	9.5	12.9	1.0	8.2
BROOKLINE	21	52,668	11.4	74.5	3.8	4.7	16.8	--	6.3
CAMBRIDGE	6	94,115	10.3	55.0	19.6	10.3	14.7	1.0	7.0
CHICOPEE	16	57,496	10.9	87.7	2.2	8.9	1.1	1.8	7.6
FALL RIVER	7	89,393	13.2	92.1	2.0	2.3	3.5	0.9	7.0
FRAMINGHAM	13	66,994	14.3	69.7	4.2	20.4	5.5	1.2	6.4
HAVERHILL	20	53,046	16.3	85.2	2.7	10.0	2.0	1.9	5.8
HOLYOKE	30	40,601	16.8	33.8	2.6	61.8	1.8	1.0	9.8
LAWRENCE	14	64,196	20.2	28.0	1.8	65.9	4.0	1.8	6.7
LOWELL	4	100,999	17.2	55.8	3.6	19.3	21.4	1.4	7.4
LYNN	11	78,179	16.4	49.5	13.1	26.3	11.0	1.6	8.0
MALDEN	19	53,532	14.6	62.9	12.1	6.4	18.5	1.4	9.6
MEDFORD	18	56,232	11.5	81.1	9.0	3.9	5.9	--	5.4
METHUEN	29	41,753	13.8	79.0	0.9	15.4	4.5	1.4	6.3
NEW BEDFORD	5	96,273	12.8	74.3	6.0	11.8	7.7	1.5	7.2
NEWTON	10	83,419	9.8	85.1	2.1	3.3	9.4	--	5.3
PEABODY	23	47,644	12.6	90.2	1.5	6.3	2.0	1.8	7.0
PITTSFIELD	24	46,694	12.6	90.1	3.7	2.0	3.9	1.4	7.5
PLYMOUTH	25	45,629	14.8	94.2	1.5	1.2	2.8	--	4.6
QUINCY	9	86,909	12.5	75.3	3.9	4.2	16.4	1.1	6.3
REVERE	27	44,125	14.0	70.3	5.3	13.6	10.4	--	5.9
SOMERVILLE	12	70,536	14.0	54.8	14.5	21.8	8.3	2.0	6.6
SPRINGFIELD	3	150,000	15.5	41.7	23.8	31.6	3.0	1.6	7.8
TAUNTON	22	49,051	16.1	89.6	3.4	4.8	1.9	--	6.1
WALTHAM	15	58,502	13.3	66.2	8.5	14.5	10.1	2.2	8.9
WEYMOUTH	17	57,053	13.7	92.9	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.4	4.6
WORCESTER	2	164,000	14.5	62.4	8.1	21.9	7.3	1.4	7.2

Birth Characteristics: 30 Largest Municipalities, Massachusetts: 1995 (continued)

Municipality	Births					Death Rates[6]	
	Adequate Prenatal Care[7]	Public Payment for Prenatal Care	Unmarried	Teen Mothers		Infant	Neonatal
				15 to 19 years		<1 year	<28 days
	%	%	%	#	Rate[8]		
STATE TOTAL	84.2	25.8	25.6	5,990	29.2	5.1	3.7
ARLINGTON	88.8	5.6	5.0	3	--	--	--
BARNSTABLE	80.6	28.0	23.1	23	19.7	--	0.0
BOSTON	79.5	47.4	46.9	880	41.1	6.7	5.5
BROCKTON	66.4	47.5	47.2	183	56.0	--	0.0
BROOKLINE	93.0	8.0	6.3	6	6.1	--	--
CAMBRIDGE	84.8	23.5	25.6	37	13.6	--	--
CHICOPEE	81.6	38.5	35.7	59	31.7	--	--
FALL RIVER	79.5	43.8	40.4	169	53.3	5.9	--
FRAMINGHAM	92.9	25.8	22.8	51	23.0	--	--
HAVERHILL	80.2	28.7	28.9	88	49.9	9.3	--
HOLYOKE	69.5	66.5	62.3	170	117.8	--	0.0
LAWRENCE	54.3	63.9	59.2	286	110.6	6.2	4.6
LOWELL	77.7	50.8	47.2	298	75.5	5.8	--
LYNN	77.0	49.8	49.4	175	72.3	7.8	6.2
MALDEN	84.0	27.9	22.7	29	20.8	8.9	--
MEDFORD	85.8	16.4	15.0	16	8.8	--	--
METHUEN	71.3	21.1	28.4	49	36.7	--	--
NEW BEDFORD	75.7	52.9	47.1	203	59.8	8.9	7.3
NEWTON	93.1	6.1	4.6	6	1.9	--	--
PEABODY	92.5	13.1	15.5	18	12.7	8.3	--
PITTSFIELD	78.5	31.0	33.7	68	44.7	--	--
PLYMOUTH	84.0	18.5	23.0	42	27.9	--	--
QUINCY	87.0	21.8	19.8	44	19.5	--	--
REVERE	82.2	38.2	35.7	44	41.9	--	--
SOMERVILLE	82.6	37.6	28.1	57	28.8	8.1	6.1
SPRINGFIELD	69.5	55.4	55.3	448	77.2	7.7	5.6
TAUNTON	81.5	25.5	30.3	85	53.1	--	--
WALTHAM	88.9	23.2	23.1	41	18.6	--	--
WEYMOUTH	90.2	12.6	15.2	39	22.7	--	--
WORCESTER	85.9	43.6	44.4	349	54.1	8.8	7.6

[1] The 30 largest municipalities are the cities and towns in Massachusetts with the largest population according to 1995 population estimates. [2] Does not include responses of "unknown" or "refused" in calculations. [3] Births per 1,000 residents. [4] Mothers who designated themselves as Asian or Other. [5] Calculations based on fewer than 5 events are excluded. [6] Deaths per 1,000 live births. [7] Calculations based on births with known adequacy scores. [8] Births per 1,000 female residents ages 15 to 19.

Birth Characteristics, Occurrence and Resident Births and Infant Deaths, Massachusetts Municipalities: 1995

Community	Occurrence Births	Resident Births	Low Birthweight	Teen Births, < 20 years	Infant Deaths	Neonatal Deaths
ABINGTON	1	232	7	5	1	1
ACTON	1	266	13	3	2	2
ACUSHNET	0	69	6	8	0	0
ADAMS	0	104	9	10	0	0
AGAWAM	1	331	20	11	0	0
ALFORD	1	2	0	0	0	0
AMESBURY	0	223	9	8	1	1
AMHERST	2	194	13	15	2	2
ANDOVER	0	366	23	5	2	1
ARLINGTON	3	576	27	3	3	1
ASHBURNHAM	0	63	--[1]	5	0	0
ASHBY	0	25	0	1	0	0
ASHFIELD	0	22	0	0	0	0
ASHLAND	0	238	10	9	0	0
ATHOL	0	107	10	21	1	0
ATTLEBORO	824	676	45	48	1	1
AUBURN	0	188	9	8	0	0
AVON	0	61	--[1]	1	0	0
AYER	1	117	11	5	2	2
BARNSTABLE	1,009	468	22	23	1	0
BARRE	1	52	--[1]	3	0	0
BECKET	0	23	--[1]	0	0	0
BEDFORD	1	265	14	2	1	1
BELCHERTOWN	1	150	9	9	0	0
BELLINGHAM	2	203	24	11	2	1
BELMONT	0	282	16	3	1	0
BERKLEY	0	83	--[1]	3	0	0
BERLIN	0	36	0	1	0	0
BERNARDSTON	0	21	--[1]	3	0	0
BEVERLY	2,843	514	32	21	4	2
BILLERICA	0	546	25	23	1	1
BLACKSTONE	0	153	7	13	0	0
BLANDFORD	0	12	--[1]	0	1	1
BOLTON	0	46	--[1]	0	0	0
BOSTON	20,045	8,034	696	901	54	44
BOURNE	0	273	12	13	0	0
BOXBOROUGH	0	63	--[1]	0	0	0
BOXFORD	0	95	5	1	0	0
BOYLSTON	0	49	--[1]	0	0	0
BRAINTREE	1	386	21	10	3	3
BREWSTER	0	68	--[1]	3	1	1
BRIDGEWATER	1	266	6	13	1	0
BRIMFIELD	1	39	0	0	0	0

Community	Occurrence Births	Resident Births	Low Birthweight	Teen Births, < 20 years	Infant Deaths	Neonatal Deaths
BROCKTON	1,579	1,415	116	186	3	0
BROOKFIELD	0	42	--[1]	3	0	0
BROOKLINE	0	600	38	6	2	1
BUCKLAND	1	19	--[1]	0	0	0
BURLINGTON	0	322	17	1	2	2
CAMBRIDGE	1,789	969	67	37	4	2
CANTON	1	265	15	2	3	2
CARLISLE	0	52	0	0	0	0
CARVER	1	128	8	11	1	1
CHARLEMONT	0	19	0	2	1	1
CHARLTON	2	141	7	9	1	1
CHATHAM	0	47	5	5	0	0
CHELMSFORD	1	451	13	7	0	0
CHELSEA	3	580	40	75	7	3
CHESHIRE	0	44	0	2	0	0
CHESTER	0	18	--[1]	4	0	0
CHESTERFIELD	0	8	0	0	0	0
CHICOPEE	3	628	48	59	2	2
CHILMARK	1	5	--[1]	0	0	0
CLARKSBURG	0	15	0	1	0	0
CLINTON	1	169	10	20	1	1
COHASSET	0	107	--[1]	2	0	0
COLRAIN	0	22	--[1]	2	0	0
CONCORD	1,566	181	6	1	0	0
CONWAY	0	20	--[1]	1	0	0
CUMMINGTON	0	8	0	0	0	0
DALTON	0	88	--[1]	8	0	0
DANVERS	2	299	16	7	0	0
DARTMOUTH	1	230	8	14	1	1
DEDHAM	1	286	10	11	1	1
DEERFIELD	0	54	--[1]	1	0	0
DENNIS	0	112	11	6	2	0
DIGHTON	0	60	0	1	0	0
DOUGLAS	0	88	--[1]	7	0	0
DOVER	0	57	--[1]	0	1	0
DRACUT	0	413	9	16	0	0
DUDLEY	0	99	9	4	0	0
DUNSTABLE	0	33	--[1]	0	0	0
DUXBURY	0	193	7	5	1	1
EAST BRIDGEWATER	0	166	10	12	0	0
EAST BROOKFIELD	0	19	--[1]	1	1	0
EAST LONGMEADOW	0	141	8	2	1	0
EASTHAM	0	20	--[1]	3	0	0
EASTHAMPTON	1	171	11	14	4	2

Community	Occurrence Births	Resident Births	Low Birthweight	Teen Births, < 20 years	Infant Deaths	Neonatal Deaths
EASTON	0	275	8	7	1	1
EDGARTOWN	1	33	0	3	0	0
EGREMONT	0	3	0	0	0	0
ERVING	0	9	--[1]	1	0	0
ESSEX	3	65	--[1]	1	1	1
EVERETT	2	537	37	37	5	4
FAIRHAVEN	1	175	9	11	0	0
FALL RIVER	1,721	1,179	82	172	7	4
FALMOUTH	601	287	12	13	2	1
FITCHBURG	270	533	40	95	2	2
FLORIDA	0	6	0	0	0	0
FOXBOROUGH	0	227	9	6	1	0
FRAMINGHAM	2,260	956	61	52	3	3
FRANKLIN	0	560	29	13	2	1
FREETOWN	1	75	0	2	0	0
GARDNER	381	265	15	41	2	2
GAY HEAD	0	1	0	0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	1	120	7	1	0	0
GILL	0	17	--[1]	1	0	0
GLOUCESTER	43	359	28	22	6	6
GOSHEN	1	14	--[1]	0	0	0
GOSNOLD	0	1	0	0	0	0
GRAFTON	1	209	7	3	0	0
GRANBY	0	66	--[1]	4	0	0
GRANVILLE	0	16	0	1	0	0
GREAT BARRINGTON	177	57	5	5	0	0
GREENFIELD	604	202	11	22	1	1
GROTON	1	152	6	2	2	2
GROVELAND	0	79	--[1]	3	0	0
HADLEY	1	35	--[1]	2	0	0
HALIFAX	1	109	10	4	0	0
HAMILTON	0	95	--[1]	0	0	0
HAMPDEN	0	45	--[1]	4	0	0
HANCOCK	0	8	0	0	0	0
HANOVER	0	145	--[1]	2	0	0
HANSON	1	123	5	5	0	0
HARDWICK	0	29	--[1]	3	0	0
HARVARD	0	84	--[1]	1	0	0
HARWICH	0	97	6	6	0	0
HATFIELD	0	25	0	0	0	0
HAVERHILL	613	863	50	89	8	4
HAWLEY	0	2	0	0	0	0
HEATH	0	7	0	0	0	0
HINGHAM	1	265	14	5	1	0

Community	Occurrence Births	Resident Births	Low Birthweight	Teen Births, < 20 years	Infant Deaths	Neonatal Deaths
HINSDALE	0	24	--[1]	4	0	0
HOLBROOK	1	107	10	8	2	2
HOLDEN	1	183	19	2	0	0
HOLLAND	1	33	--[1]	0	0	0
HOLLISTON	0	184	8	5	3	3
HOLYOKE	1,145	684	67	174	1	0
HOPEDALE	0	96	--[1]	4	0	0
HOPKINTON	0	195	9	2	0	0
HUBBARDSTON	0	50	--[1]	3	0	0
HUDSON	2	241	12	10	1	1
HULL	0	167	8	9	1	1
HUNTINGTON	0	22	0	3	0	0
IPSWICH	1	155	14	8	1	1
KINGSTON	1	192	8	4	1	1
LAKEVILLE	0	106	--[1]	4	0	0
LANCASTER	0	49	--[1]	3	1	1
LANESBOROUGH	0	32	5	2	0	0
LAWRENCE	1,611	1,298	87	300	8	6
LEE	0	69	--[1]	2	3	3
LEICESTER	0	111	--[1]	6	1	0
LENOX	1	54	--[1]	3	0	0
LEOMINSTER	1,491	612	34	61	5	3
LEVERETT	2	19	0	1	0	0
LEXINGTON	0	297	21	0	1	0
LEYDEN	0	5	0	1	0	0
LINCOLN	0	70	--[1]	0	0	0
LITTLETON	0	112	--[1]	2	0	0
LONGMEADOW	0	173	--[1]	2	1	0
LOWELL	2,830	1,739	129	301	10	4
LUDLOW	2	211	10	14	0	0
LUNENBURG	0	109	9	4	0	0
LYNN	8	1,286	103	179	10	8
LYNNFIELD	0	121	5	0	1	1
MALDEN	610	784	75	29	7	3
MANCHESTER	1	62	--[1]	2	0	0
MANSFIELD	0	454	30	13	0	0
MARBLEHEAD	0	236	11	0	3	2
MARION	0	34	--[1]	0	0	0
MARLBOROUGH	1	581	35	37	2	2
MARSHFIELD	0	361	11	6	0	0
MASHPEE	2	143	7	8	0	0
MATTAPOISETT	0	56	--[1]	1	1	0
MAYNARD	2	177	11	5	2	2
MEDFIELD	0	169	6	0	0	0

Community	Occurrence Births	Resident Births	Low Birthweight	Teen Births, < 20 years	Infant Deaths	Neonatal Deaths
MEDFORD	0	647	35	16	3	1
MEDWAY	1	202	12	1	1	0
MELROSE	1,341	376	18	7	1	1
MENDON	1	61	--[1]	1	0	0
MERRIMAC	0	76	--[1]	3	1	0
METHUEN	969	577	36	50	2	1
MIDDLEBOROUGH	0	253	20	20	0	0
MIDDLEFIELD	0	2	0	0	0	0
MIDDLETON	0	85	5	1	1	1
MILFORD	508	384	25	18	1	1
MILLBURY	0	159	9	14	2	2
MILLIS	0	140	7	2	0	0
MILLVILLE	0	41	--[1]	5	0	0
MILTON	2	275	13	4	1	0
MONROE	0	1	0	0	0	0
MONSON	0	94	6	2	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	97	8	10	2	2
MONTEREY	0	7	0	0	0	0
MONTGOMERY	0	8	0	0	0	0
MOUNT WASHINGTON	0	2	0	0	0	0
NAHANT	0	38	--[1]	0	0	0
NANTUCKET	75	102	--[1]	3	2	2
NATICK	609	472	23	5	2	1
NEEDHAM	0	399	28	1	2	2
NEW ASHFORD	0	4	0	0	0	0
NEW BEDFORD	1512	1,234	89	207	11	9
NEW BRAINTREE	0	11	0	0	0	0
NEW MARLBOROUGH	0	18	--[1]	1	0	0
NEW SALEM	0	8	0	0	0	0
NEWBURY	0	90	6	2	0	0
NEWBURYPORT	897	202	11	8	0	0
NEWTON	4,350	818	43	6	3	1
NORFOLK	0	135	7	1	1	0
NORTH ADAMS	379	180	16	34	0	0
NORTH ANDOVER	0	308	11	10	2	1
NORTH ATTLEBORO	1	405	16	15	0	0
NORTH BROOKFIELD	0	53	7	5	0	0
NORTH READING	0	199	7	1	0	0
NORTHAMPTON	949	232	8	27	1	1
NORTHBOROUGH	0	173	9	5	0	0
NORTHBRIDGE	0	201	9	14	3	3
NORTHFIELD	0	32	--[1]	2	1	1
NORTON	0	287	14	8	1	0
NORWELL	0	108	--[1]	1	1	1

Community	Occurrence Births	Resident Births	Low Birthweight	Teen Births, < 20 years	Infant Deaths	Neonatal Deaths
NORWOOD	1,114	392	25	11	3	2
OAK BLUFFS	125	40	--[1]	2	0	0
OAKHAM	0	17	0	0	0	0
ORANGE	1	76	--[1]	12	0	0
ORLEANS	0	35	--[1]	1	0	0
OTIS	0	10	0	1	0	0
OXFORD	1	142	12	10	2	2
PALMER	1	193	9	23	1	1
PAXTON	0	31	0	0	0	0
PEABODY	7	601	42	18	5	3
PELHAM	0	9	--[1]	0	0	0
PEMBROKE	0	236	10	6	1	0
PEPPERELL	0	130	6	5	1	0
PERU	0	7	--[1]	0	1	1
PETERSHAM	0	9	--[1]	0	1	0
PHILLIPSTON	0	15	0	0	0	0
PITTSFIELD	1,073	588	44	69	2	2
PLAINFIELD	0	5	0	0	0	0
PLAINVILLE	0	92	--[1]	3	0	0
PLYMOUTH	904	677	31	42	2	1
PLYMPTON	0	34	--[1]	1	0	0
PRINCETON	0	27	--[1]	1	0	0
PROVINCETOWN	1	16	0	2	0	0
QUINCY	936	1,083	68	44	4	4
RANDOLPH	0	413	32	18	2	2
RAYNHAM	0	132	11	6	0	0
READING	0	341	16	2	0	0
REHOBOTH	0	89	6	2	0	0
REVERE	0	617	36	47	2	1
RICHMOND	0	12	--[1]	1	0	0
ROCHESTER	0	52	5	1	0	0
ROCKLAND	1	269	19	13	1	1
ROCKPORT	1	72	5	1	1	1
ROWE	0	6	0	1	0	0
ROWLEY	0	77	--[1]	2	1	1
ROYALSTON	0	13	0	2	0	0
RUSSELL	0	21	--[1]	3	0	0
RUTLAND	0	69	5	1	0	0
SALEM	1,727	550	57	46	3	2
SALISBURY	0	97	9	7	0	0
SANDISFIELD	0	6	--[1]	1	0	0
SANDWICH	0	234	18	7	1	1
SAUGUS	0	284	11	10	1	1
SAVOY	0	7	0	0	0	0

Community	Occurrence Births	Resident Births	Low Birthweight	Teen Births, < 20 years	Infant Deaths	Neonatal Deaths
SCITUATE	2	228	15	6	1	0
SEEKONK	3	127	7	8	0	0
SHARON	1	231	9	1	2	2
SHEFFIELD	0	36	--[1]	0	0	0
SHELBURNE	0	12	0	1	0	0
SHERBORN	0	46	6	0	0	0
SHIRLEY	1	66	0	3	0	0
SHREWSBURY	1	436	22	11	2	2
SHUTESBURY	0	17	0	0	0	0
SOMERSET	1	142	11	17	1	1
SOMERVILLE	6	985	65	59	8	6
SOUTH HADLEY	0	153	13	7	1	1
SOUTHAMPTON	1	53	--[1]	3	1	1
SOUTHBOROUGH	0	112	5	1	0	0
SOUTHBRIDGE	412	254	32	44	2	1
SOUTHWICK	0	105	9	5	1	1
SPENCER	0	137	5	15	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	5,351	2,331	182	463	18	13
STERLING	0	85	--[1]	2	0	0
STOCKBRIDGE	0	11	--[1]	2	0	0
STONEHAM	1,377	262	13	5	2	1
STOUGHTON	878	320	25	11	1	0
STOW	0	78	6	2	0	0
STURBRIDGE	0	87	7	4	0	0
SUDBURY	3	229	8	4	0	0
SUNDERLAND	0	45	--[1]	1	0	0
SUTTON	0	115	--[1]	3	0	0
SWAMPSCOTT	0	162	8	0	1	1
SWANSEA	0	174	11	9	1	1
TAUNTON	624	792	48	85	3	1
TEMPLETON	0	100	--[1]	3	0	0
TEWKSBURY	1	455	37	6	5	4
TISBURY	2	41	--[1]	2	0	0
TOLLAND	0	4	--[1]	0	0	0
TOPSFIELD	1	55	--[1]	2	0	0
TOWNSEND	1	116	5	7	0	0
TRURO	1	11	0	0	0	0
TYNGSBOROUGH	0	173	--[1]	7	0	0
TYRINGHAM	0	3	0	1	0	0
UPTON	1	113	7	1	0	0
UXBRIDGE	0	160	--[1]	7	1	1
WAKEFIELD	0	320	9	4	2	2
WALES	0	24	--[1]	2	0	0
WALPOLE	0	264	11	1	1	0

Community	Occurrence Births	Resident Births	Low Birthweight	Teen Births, < 20 years	Infant Deaths	Neonatal Deaths
WALTHAM	380	779	69	42	1	1
WARE	237	93	9	16	0	0
WAREHAM	444	249	21	40	1	1
WARREN	0	66	7	17	0	0
WARWICK	0	11	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	6	0	0	0	0
WATERTOWN	1	400	24	5	2	2
WAYLAND	0	166	9	1	0	0
WEBSTER	4	216	22	31	3	2
WELLESLEY	7	362	26	2	1	1
WELLFLEET	0	15	--[1]	0	0	0
WENDELL	0	6	--[1]	0	0	0
WENHAM	0	31	0	1	0	0
WEST BOYLSTON	0	60	--[1]	1	0	0
WEST BRIDGEWATER	0	72	--[1]	3	0	0
WEST BROOKFIELD	2	46	--[1]	6	0	0
WEST NEWBURY	0	44	--[1]	0	0	0
WEST SPRINGFIELD	1	349	23	33	3	2
WEST STOCKBRIDGE	0	17	--[1]	0	0	0
WEST TISBURY	1	29	--[1]	0	0	0
WESTBOROUGH	1	214	6	2	0	0
WESTFIELD	0	452	19	42	3	2
WESTFORD	0	328	20	4	3	3
WESTHAMPTON	0	12	0	0	0	0
WESTMINSTER	0	72	5	3	0	0
WESTON	0	122	7	1	0	0
WESTPORT	0	113	12	5	0	0
WESTWOOD	0	163	9	1	0	0
WEYMOUTH	2,948	784	36	40	3	2
WHATELY	0	22	--[1]	0	0	0
WHITMAN	0	178	10	8	2	0
WILBRAHAM	0	121	--[1]	4	0	0
WILLIAMSBURG	0	33	0	1	0	0
WILLIAMSTOWN	2	52	--[1]	3	0	0
WILMINGTON	1	344	25	11	0	0
WINCHENDON	0	115	15	10	1	0
WINCHESTER	2,202	261	15	0	0	0
WINDSOR	0	3	0	0	0	0
WINTHROP	1	211	18	4	0	0
WOBURN	0	437	18	15	1	1
WORCESTER	6,144	2,374	170	355	21	18
WORTHINGTON	0	10	0	0	1	1
WRENTHAM	2	151	9	2	2	1
YARMOUTH	0	217	13	20	3	3

[1] Values of 1-4 for medical characteristics of communities with less than 200 births are suppressed based on *Guidelines for Release of Birth Data*, Bureau of Health Statistics, Research and Evaluation, November 19, 1996.